FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 15.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 5.]

Treasure.

One treasure have I held supremely high;
Devoid of gold it is, yet purer far;
'Tis not a gem, and yet no brilliant star
Shining within the purple depths of sky
Can match its light; no flow'r the wind sweeps by
Is half so sweet, and storm-clouds cannot mar
Its freshness or its fragrance; for these are
Like deathless pearls that in the sea-deeps lie.
It is no broad expanse of sunlit land—
It is no fleet of home-returning ships—
This glory and great gladness of my life;
But simply the firm clasping of a hand—
The sweet caress of warm and clinging lips—
The gift of one love gave me for my wife.
—*Thomas S. Collier.*

Old Stories.

When fiction rises, pleasing to the eye,
Men will believe, because they love the lie.
Churchill.

It must be a subject for poignant regret that Darwin died so soon. For when the famous naturalist had exhausted the "Origin of Species" he might have investigated the "Origin of Old Stories," and unquestionably he would have discovered an inexhaustible fountain of facts in Otto Edward Leopold Von Bismarck-Schonhausen, General of Cuirassiers and Doctor of Philosophy.

It is indeed a miracle where the man of blood and iron picks up all his old stories. "Buschen" preserved a host of them, but there was hardly one which was not of the most crusted and antique kind. For instance, that tale of the sentry in Russia who had—he and his predecessors—kept watch and ward over a daisy planted by Catharine the Great, is singularly ancient. It has been told of a fir-tree at Weimar, and of a coat of paint at Munich, and is a variant of the hoary legend of the sentry who was left to look after some munitions of war at Dettingen, drawing until lately in the persons of his descendants a pension for guarding the ghostly brown Besses and rusty halberds. Here, again, is circling its rounds that funny story of the German envoy who, when suddenly ushered into the Sultan's presence, repeated the Creed for want of something better to say, and passed muster admirably. In due time the hero will be described as an English Minister or a Frenchman—as, indeed, he has been before this—but in reality the original of the trick was Otto von Konigsmarck, who, when he went as Swedish Ambassador to the Court of Louis XIV forgot his speech, and, not to be baulked, recited a portion of Luther's Catechism. The "Grand Monarque" gravely reciprocated the "admirable sentiments," though the envoy's suite had some difficulty in keeping their diplomatic countenance. Half the modern French anecdotes are simply washed versions of the stories told by Rabelais, Boccaccio, or less recondite authors. What are now attributed to M. de Bismarck or M. de Gortschakoff, used, fifty years ago, to be fathered by Rougemont or Talleyrand or Metternich. The stories told of the Crimean War were old in Wellington's days, and were once more nicely refurbished to divert newspaper readers during the latest campaigns in Turkey or France. In truth, there is scarcely an authentic historical anecdote. Cæsar never cried that cry to Brutus, and Canute never wrestled with the tide. Alfred never burnt the cake in the neatherd's cottage, and Cromwell never said, "Take away that bauble!" Wellington always denied the story of "Up, Guards, and at them!" "The gentlemen of the English guard" were not requested to "fire first," and Cambronne, we know now, was innocent of the sentiment about the guard dying but never surrendering. The story of the Vengeur has long ago been pronounced a myth, and the drummer Barras was not shot for refusing to shout "Vive le Roi!" Only very simple people believe nowadays in the romantic episode of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, who before marrying John Rolph had been the brevet-spouse of several earlier admirers; and Joan of Arc, so far from being burnt at the stake, "married well," and died the mother of a large family. Finally, to come to our own times, Colonel Synge "and his wife" were reported as having fallen into the hands of Macedonian brigands. The lady was furthermore described as a Greek, and an illustrated paper supplied a page of heroic pictures, in which "Mrs Synge" figured prominently. It was, however, rather awkward to discover that the Colonel was unmarried, that no lady accompanied him, and that the entire mistake originated through the blunder of a telegraph clerk, in writing "*sa femme*" for "*sa ferme*."

It is questionable if there is anything really new. A dinner was once given to an American dignitary by the chief Chinese merchants in San Francisco. It so happened that the greatest anecdotist in the State was sitting next to a white mustached mandarin, whom he entertained with a choice selection from his budget. His success was flattering; for the host was kept in a broad grin from the time they began with the shark's fins to the period when they finished with the stewed puppy. Only the *raconteur* felt poorly when he was assured that all this hilarity was due to the listener recognizing the tales as "belly good lies all'e way from China."—*London World.*

Readers of the French *Figaro* will sometimes detect antiquated jests re-appareled in the Paris fashions of the day. Even *Punch* sometimes serves up some palpable "*crambe repetita*." As an example of the danger of trusting to the paternity that may happen to be assigned to a joke, we may notice that in the collection which goes under the name of Archie Armstrong we read under the title of "Seeing the Winde," how, on a country fellow declaring that he had seen a great wind last Friday, his companion exclaimed, "See a winde! I pritbee what was it like?" "Like to have blown down my house," was the reply of the first. In "Joe Miller" it has been sought to render the story more entertaining by making the first speaker an Irishman, and this is readily done by a change or two in the vowel sounds, and the introduction of "be jabers" as the national Hibernian oath. By the way, Sir Edmund Beckett, who has been laughing heartily at St. Peter seeing the wind in the Revised New Testament, (Matthew xiv. 30) has not far to seek for illustrations of that perhaps incorrect, but still natural and graphic mode of speech. Another example of the danger of too readily assenting to the professed paternity of a joke may be found in "A. C. Mery Talys" where the joke turns on a Welshman of very bad character suffering agonies of conscience for eating cheese on Friday. The story is found in Poggio, in whose pages the Welshman is a Neapolitan shepherd. And once again, the Irishman who, wishing to see how he looked when asleep, stood before a mirror with his eyes shut, is as old at least as the *astelu* attributed to Hierocles.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Railway Legislation.

The results of class legislation and of the absorption of every conceivable power by Congress and of its domination by railway and other combinations like those alleged to be operative in shaping the tariff, are discovered in the accumulation of unheard-of wealth by the few, and the necessarily resulting impoverishment of the many. The Federal Government, as administered for the past twenty years, has been simply a resistless agency employed by capital to rob labor. It is pitiful that a government instituted by freemen for the perpetuation of individual and local freedom should have lapsed into the hands of men who have converted States into plundered provinces dominated by government created corporations owning 2,000 millions of property and controlling absolutely twenty thousand millions. And these corporations are composed of less than one hundred persons. Their wealth consists in Black Friday bonds, in imperial domains transferred by operation of Federal law from the people to the oligarchists, in the telegraph system and tariff-endowed industries.

A partial list of the newly-patented nobility has been made up. It tells of Vanderbilt with $260,000,000; Gould, $100,000,000; Stanford, $100,000,000; Huntington, $100,000,000; Crocker, $60,000,000; Mrs. Hopkins, $50,000,000; Sage, $40,000,000; Field, $25,000,000; Keene, $20,000,000; Estate of Thos. Scott, $20,000,000; Garrett, $20,000,000; Tilden, $15,000,000. These twelve own eight hundred and ten millions of dollars, and one of them, Gould, controls absolutely and could sell at auction to-day, as if his own, enough property to pay the Federal debt. Three others, to whom the government gave the Central Pacific road, were also given at the same time enough wealth to enable them to build a railway from San Francisco to El Paso, in Texas; and controlling and taxing at will trans-continental traffic and travel over the Union and Central Pacific roads, they now appear before their original benefactors, even before Congress that lavished on them this unexampled riches and power, and ask that they be invested with the same limitless prerogatives and absolutism over traffic and travel by this southern route as they exercise by domination of the Central and Union Pacific roads. They would even have Congress to repeal a clause in the Constitution of Texas designed to guard the people of that commonwealth forever against calamities precipitated by these same men upon the hapless, railway-plundered, monopoly-ruled people of California.—*American Register.*

NATIVES OF N. C. IN CONGRESS.—In the Congressional Directory of the Forty-Seventh Congress, second session, we find the names of one Senator and five Representatives, aside from the North Carolina delegation, who are natives of this State. We give the name and age of each and also the State to which they are respectively accredited, and in the case of Representatives the number of the Congressional District. The list is as follows:

Senator—Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, born at Stewartsville, Richmond county, N. C., Oct. 31st, 1826.

Representatives—William Henry Forney, Seventh District of Alabama, born at Lincolnton, N. C., Nov. 9th, 1823; Poindexter Dunn, First District of Arkansas, born in Wake county, N. C., Nov. 3d, 1834; Henry G. Turner, Second District of Georgia, born in N. C., March 20th, 1839; Joseph G. Cannon, Fourthteenth District of Illinois, born in Guildford, N. C., May 7th, 1836, and Van H. Manning, Second District of Mississippi, born in Martin county, N. C., July 26th, 1839. —*Wil. Review.*

The ancients knew a great deal for which they got very little credit. A short time ago a collection of surgical instruments was dug up at Pompeii. It was evidently the property of some single establishment and was quite elaborate. Of course, the "find" was removed to the Naples Museum. One of the appliances attracted great attention. It was a long rod with a metallic plate fixed at one end at an angle of 135 degrees. At first it was thought to be a cautery for internal operations, but its resemblance to the modern laryngeal mirror suggests the probability that it was so used.

The *Farm and Fireside* says that 350 persons will be employed in the tobacco trade after the 1st of April at High Point.

There will be 177 new members in the next new U. S. House.

Full Text of an Act to Authorize a Sale of the State's Stock in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, and Provide for the Speedy Completion of the Same.

[RATIFIED FEBRUARY 29, 1883.]

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That his excellency the governor of North Carolina, the treasurer, the secretary of state, and the attorney general of said state, be and they are hereby authorized and directed, as commissioners for and in behalf of said state, to sell and assign the stock, which the said state now holds and owns in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, to Robert W. Donnell and Murchison & Co., of the city of New York; A. Y. Stokes, of Richmond, Virginia; John D. Williams, E. J. Lilly and James A. Gray, John L. Morehead, J. Turner Morehead, J. F. and W. A. Moore, W. A. Lemly, W. A. Lash, D. W. C. Benbow and Julius a Gray, of North Carolina, and such others as may be associated with them, by the said persons above named, or to such of the persons above named as shall request the said transfer and conveyance to them, upon the payment by said persons of the sums as hereinafter set forth, as a condition precedent to said transfer and conveyance.

Sec. 2. That before the execution and delivery by the governor and his associates as aforesaid, of the assignment, conveyance and transfer of the said stock in the said railway company to the said persons, the said grantees or purchasers of said stock shall pay to the treasurer of said state, in cash, the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars ($55,000) as the purchase money for said stock, and they shall also pay to said treasurer the par value and accrued interest thereon, for the thirty thousand dollars of the bonds of said company purchased by the state under the provisions of section eight of an act ratified the 25th day of February, 1879, entitled "An act to change the name and authorize the consolidation of the Western Railroad Company with the Mount Airy Railroad Company, and to complete the said roads." And upon the receipt of the same, the said treasurer shall transfer and assign said bonds and interest to said grantees.

Sec. 3. The said grantees shall represent and vote upon the said stock in all meetings of said company and as private stockholders, and not subject to the limitation upon the right of the representative of the state to vote in said meetings as provided in section two of an act ratified the 19th day of December, 1879, entitled "An act to restore to the Western Railroad Company its original chartered privileges, to regulate the appointment of state directors, and to define the vote of the state in the general meetings of the stockholders of said company;" that is to say, that in all meetings of said stockholders each share of said stock shall be entitled to one vote.

Sec. 4. That immediately after the ratification of this act by the general assembly of the state of North Carolina, a general meeting of the stockholders of said company shall be called, to which meeting shall be submitted this act as an amendment to the charter of said company for ratification or rejection by vote of the stock, other than the stock hereinbefore mentioned; and if the said company in said meeting shall accept the said amendment to its charter, and the said grantees or purchasers shall, within the next thirty days thereafter, pay over to the state treasurer the fifty-five thousand dollars as the purchase money for said stock, and pay over the purchase money for the thirty thousand dollars of the mortgage bonds of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company held by the state as set forth in section two of this act, then the transfer and assignment of the state's stock shall at once be made to the said grantees or purchasers, and at the next meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, there shall be a reorganization of said company by the election of twelve directors, the said grantees being entitled in said reorganization to vote upon the said stock as private stock, as hereinbefore provided, and the said directors shall elect one of their number president, and such other officers as they may deem proper and necessary for the management of the affairs of said company.

Sec. 5. That the said company, so reorganized, shall have full power and authority to make a mortgage upon all of its property, effects and franchises of every kind whatsoever, to secure the payment of its bonds, and to issue bonds in such sums as it may deem proper, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and to run for the period of thirty years from the date thereof, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars per mile upon each mile of said road already constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, and of any branch or branches of said road, and that said mortgage and the bonds issued thereunder shall be a first lien, and have priority over every other claim against the company. The said mortgage, when duly executed, shall be registered in the register's office of the county of Cumberland, and registration in said county shall be deemed an effectual and sufficient registration for all purposes, and it shall not be necessary to register the same in any other county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. That of the said mortgage bonds the said company shall pay over to the treasurer of said state the sum of one hundred and seven thousand twenty-seven dollars and forty-six cents ($107,027.46), less ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-one cents ($10,757.41), paid in cash by the company for the support of convicts, in full settlement of all indebtedness of said company to said state for convict labor.

Sec. 7. That during the construction of said road the state will continue to furnish to said company all the convicts provided for in prior acts, and such other convicts as may be unappropriated, upon the same terms and conditions as the convicts have heretofore been worked on said road, and the treasurer shall receive in payment for such labor the said first mortgage bonds: *Provided*, this section shall not be held to be a contract, but shall be subject to amendment or repeal by any future legislature after the next.

Sec. 8. That the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 26th day of March, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company," being chapter 18 of the acts of the General Assembly at the special session of 1880, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That said company shall have full power and authority to extend the main line of its said road to the city of Wilmington and to the Virginia line, and to build any branches to said main line which may be expedient, and to subscribe to the capital stock of or purchase the bonds of any company or companies building a railroad or railroads connecting with said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company's line, either in or out of the state of North Carolina, and to construct and operate said connecting roads: *Provided*, that one-half of the convicts received by said company shall, from and after the 1st day of June, 1884, be kept continuously employed in grading said road north and west of Walnut Cove, in the county of Stokes, until the said road is graded to Mount Airy, Patterson and Danbury: *Provided, farther*, that said convicts shall not be employed on any road or branch of road, except on the main line of said railroad from Mount Airy to the South Carolina line, *via* Shoe Heel, and on the Patterson, Danbury and Franklinsville branches: *Provided, further*, that if said company shall violate the conditions and provisions of this section, as to the place of working, or the kind of work to be done by said convicts, said company shall immediately forfeit all right and claim to work said convicts, and they shall be immediately returned to the authorities of the penitentiary.

Sec. 10. That if the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company will, within four years from the ratification of this act, construct and equip a branch road from some convenient point on said main line to Franklinsville, in the county of Randolph, or as near thereto as may be practicable and convenient for furnishing transportation facilities to the Deep river factories in that vicinity, the state treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to return to said company twenty-five thousand dollars of the mortgage bonds deposited with him under sections six and seven of this act; and if the said company will construct and equip a branch from some point on said main line at or near Walnut Cove to Danbury, in the county of Stokes, within four years from the ratification of this act, the state treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to return to said company twenty-five thousand dollars of the mortgage bonds deposited with him under sections six and seven of this act; and when said company shall construct and equip the main line from Walnut Cove to the Little Yadkin river, at a point near Dalton, in the county of Stokes, the state treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to return to said company all the bonds delivered to him for convict labor done between Walnut Cove and the Little Yadkin river; and if the said company shall construct and equip the main line from Walnut Cove to Mt. Airy, in the county of Surry, within four years from the ratification of this act, the state treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to return to said company twenty thousand dollars of bonds, together with such as shall be for convict labor done between the Little Yadkin and Mt. Airy, deposited with him under sections six and seven of this act. And when said company shall construct and equip said railroad the distance of twenty miles from the junction, on the Patterson branch, the state treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to return to said company the bonds delivered to him for convict labor done in the construction of that twenty miles under sections six and seven of this act; and when said company shall construct and equip said road to a point ten miles west of the Wilkes county line, the said treasurer is authorized and instructed to return to said company twenty-five thousand dollars of the mortgage bonds deposited with him under sections six and seven of this act, and those deposited with him for convict labor done between the terminus of the above named twenty miles and the point named in Wilkes county; and if the said company shall construct and equip said road to Patterson, in the county of Caldwell, within five years from the ratification of this act, then the state treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to return to said company the remainder of the bonds delivered to him for convict labor, under sections six and seven of this act; and should said company fail to construct and equip said roads, and sections of roads, within the times and in the manner herein specified, the bonds remaining in the hands of said treasurer shall remain the absolute property of the state.

Sec. 11. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

There were published in the United States during 1882 3,472 books. As compared with 1882 fiction gained at the expense of theology and juvenile literature. The works of fiction numbered 667; theology and religion, 376; medical science, 188; descriptive and travels, 185, biography 184; poetry and the drama, 182; literatur, history and miscellany, 155; history, 118, and social political science, 112.

Disraeli and the Southern Confederacy.

[Letter in the London Morning Advertiser.]

I am able to speak with knowledge on this subject, and I affirm, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Disraeli, although never committing himself, as Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell did, to the principles for which the Southern Confederacy was fighting, always regarded "recognition" as a possible card to play, and was quite prepared, at the proper moment, to play it. The moment seemed to have come when General Lee invaded the Federal States, after having shattered the strength of the Northern invasion. At that time it was notorious that the bulk of the Tory party and more than half of the Ministerialists were prepared for such a step. Mr. Lindsay's resolution on the subject had failed; Mr. Roebuck's eloquence had been equally ineffectual. But in the face of the repeated triumphs of the Southern army, and the possible occupation of the capital by General Lee's troops, it seemed hopeless to restrain the pent-up feelings of the House of Commons, and Mr. Disraeli saw his opportunity.

I had frequent conversations with him on the subject, and I perfectly recollect his saying to me that he thought the time had now come for moving in the matter. "But," he said, "it is of great importance that, if the move is to be made, it should not assume a party character, and it is of equal importance that the initiative should come from our (i. e., the Conservative) side. Now, Mr. Lindsay carries no weight. Lord Robert Cecil could handle the matter best, but he is an avowed partisan of the Confederacy, and would arouse too much party feeling on the other side. If the thing is to be done, I must do it myself; and then, from all I hear and know, the resolution will be carried, Lord Palmerston being quite disposed to accept the declaration by Parliament in favor of a policy which he personally approves. But," he continued, "I cannot speak without more knowledge of the subject than I now possess, and I should be glad if you could give me a brief, furnishing the necessary statistics of the population, the institutions, the commercial and political prospects of the Southern States, in order that when the moment comes I may be fully armed." I procured the necessary information from the best authorities, and placed it in his hands. Every day seemed to bring the moment for its use nearer, and the general feeling in the House of Commons was perfectly ripe for the motion in favor of "recognition," when the news of the battle of Gettysburg came like a thunder-clap upon the country. General Meade defeated Lee and saved the Union, and from that day not another word was heard in Parliament about recognition. A few days afterward I saw Mr. Disraeli, and his exact words were, "We nearly put our foot in it."

Now the leader of the Tory Opposition may have been right or wrong in his judgment, but it was not he who controlled the Conservative party. The most powerful influences on the Opposition side were undoubtedly the late Lord Derby, through his acquaintance with the anti-slavery feeling in the manufacturing districts of the North, and the present Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, whose sympathies were always and avowedly with the Northern side. But these two noblemen would have been powerless against the overwhelming feeling of the bulk of the Tory party; and Mr. Disraeli, had Lee been triumphant at Gettysburg, would undoubtedly have carried the House of Commons and the country with him.

DEATH OF JUDGE CLOUD.—In the Charlotte *Journal* we find particulars of the recent death of Hon. Jno. M. Cloud, sometime Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina. Judge Cloud died on the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 25, on the north bound train on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. He died before reaching Charlotte, but in accordance with what seemed to be a longing desire, he was spared to breathe his last within the limits of his native State. His heart ceased to beat between Pineville and Charlotte.

Concerning his life, the *Journal* says: "Judge Cloud was born in Stokes county about the year 1810, and was over seventy years of age. He practiced law in Surry and Stokes prior to the late war, but moved to Winston soon after the close of hostilities. He had served his State as Judge of the Superior Court, and had made a remarkable record as a correct and upright Judge. In the opinion of the bar of North Carolina he was not learned in the law, but his incredible common sense always led him to a correct conclusion.

"He was connected by blood with some of the best families in North and South Carolina, was a grandson of John Martin, Esq., of the olden time, was a cousin of Judge Bynum, of this city and of Senator Hampton, of South Carolina. He was never married and leaves no heirs to his handsome estate, nearer than nephews. He leaves a host of friends both in this State and in Florida; in truth, many admired his genius and found in him a kind disposition. His aversion to whistling, his peculiar notions in regard to many other things and his absolute sincerity withal, carried him often into a rudeness of manner, but there was under it all a kind disposition toward those whom he found to be sincere in their professions and appearances."

WAR IN VIRGINIA WATERS.—Oyster dredgers from other States have begun again to trespass upon the oyster beds in the Virginian portion of the Chesapeake Bay. They have assembled in such force as to defy the authority of sheriffs and posses, and Governor Cameron and staff in command of a battery of artillery and three companies of infantry have proceeded by steamers to the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the seat of war, for the purpose of expelling the invaders.

STATE ITEMS.

The many admirers and friends of Dr. Charles F Deems will be glad to learn that the Lecture Committee of the Wilmington Library Association have received a letter from him, in which he accepts an invitation to lecture here under the auspices of the Association, on Tuesday, the 13th of March, ensuing.—*Wil. Star.*

Greensboro *Patriot:* New Salem and Randleman Academy now numbers nearly one hundred on its rolls. . . . In the negro Holt's case, the revolting details of which have already been published, the jury found a verdict of guilty. He will be sentenced, and no legal technicality should stand in the way of his execution. It was a most diabolical crime and nothing but the gallows can atone for it. . . . Everitt's official caput is on the block. When the administration axe falls, and it is slowly descending at this writing, Collector Everitt will be no more. . . . Mr. Julius Gray says the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley syndicate will push work with greatest expedition possible, and by the next fall the iron horse will be snorting between Fayetteville and Greensboro.

Gastonia *Gazette:* Mr. William Richards, of Brevard, was here on a visit to relatives this week. Mr. Richards enjoys the distinction of being the only citzen of Gaston county who ever bought a railroad. Some months ago a cow belonging to William Skidmore, of this county, was killed by a train on the Carolina Central Railroad. The authorities of the road refused to pay for the cow and Skidmore brought suit against them in the Superior Court and got judgment. That part of the Carolina Central (about fourteen miles) lying in Gaston county was accordingly levied on and sold by the sheriff. Mr. Richards became the purchaser at $20—about $1.50 per mile. This is the cheapest railroad ever bought in the United States.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.—The following are the foreign shipments for one day: the German barque *Constantine Von Reinecke*, Capt. Fretwurst, for Liverpool, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 2,740 barrels of rosin and 250 casks of spirits of turpentine, valued at $11,181.34; and the Norwegian barque *Progress*, Capt. Nielson, for Hamburg, by Messrs DeRosset & Co., with 3,605 barrels of rosin, value, $7,450. Total value of exports for day $17,631.34. —*Wil. Star.*

CROW ISLAND.—Mrs. Hatfield, the proprietress of Crow Island, in the Currituck Sound, has, we observe, sold it for $25,000—to whom, is not reported. James Gordon Bennett, the owner of the New York *Herald*, is said to have once offered a large sum for this island, but his offer was refused. Mrs. Hatfield is the widow of a chum of Commodore Vanderbilt, Captain Jno. C. Hatfield, who visited the place while peddling Yankee notions with the Commodore many, many years ago. Hatfield bought the island, which abounds in game, and built thereon a fine mansion. —*News-Observer.*

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Journal* writes to that paper that North Carolina inventive talent is not dormant, as constant inspection of the books at the Patent office shows: Walter Liddell, of Charlotte, has patented machinery for setting steam boilers; Valentine Strevalt, of Davidson College, a fly-fan; Milton Rich, of Laurinburg, a plow; R. Z. Hampton, of Clemonsville, a fruit dryer; Isaac Tull, of Winston, an evaporator; George Allen, of New Berne, a cultivator; Frank Vaughn, a sailing-boat.

Charlotte *Journal:* Mr. J. M. Walker, of Statesville, has moved with all his family to this city, and will occupy the dwelling on North Tryon street recently vacated by Mr. George H. King. Mr. Walker is well known to many of our citizens and comes to Charlotte heartily welcomed. . . . The extent of the tobacco trade in Winston is hardly realized by the outside world. For the first month of the present year, ending about February 17th, the aggregate amount of tobacco sold by our four warehouses, was something like 1,331,058 pounds, at an average of $9.67 per hundred; or a total of $128,735.52.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES.—The District Conference notices are coming in; the Wilmington and Washington the 4th Sunday in May, the Fayetteville the 3d Sunday in June, the Greensboro the 4th Sunday in June, the Hillsboro the 1st Sunday in July, the Warrenton the 2d Sunday in July, the Raleigh the 4th Sunday in July and the Newbern the 5th Sunday in July. There are four yet to be appointed, namely: the Charlotte, Salisbury, Statesville and Shelby.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

According to the *Railroad Age* 1,500 miles of railroad were constructed in the eleven Southern States east of the Mississippi last year. The distribution is as follows: Virginia, 207.62; West Virginia, 102.60; North Carolina, 154.25; South Carolina, 57.20; Georgia, 286.58; Florida, 253.43; Alabama, 47.50; Mississippi, 87.25; Tennessee, 139.00; Kentucky, 79.00; Louisiana, 79.95. Total, 1,494 38 miles.

Since the close of the war American people have paid out $539,000,000 in pensions. At the end of the present fiscal year there were 856,970 names on the roll, representing an annual outgo of $54,296,280, and in the last year 27,644 new pensions and 10,231 increased pensions have been granted, and there are yet 269,677 applications.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor responded to the toast "Virginia," at the Fitz Lee banquet in Brooklyn.

The Nine New Congressional Districts.

Below is the arrangement of the nine new districts required by the apportionment under the Tenth Census, as reported by the legislative committee entrusted with this duty in a bill which has passed both houses of the General Assembly:

First District—Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.

Second—Bertie, Craven, Edgecombe, Green, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Vance, Warren and Wilson.

Third—Onslow, Pender, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Wayne, Cumberland, Harnett and Moore.

Fourth—Nash, Franklin, Wake, Durham, Orange, Chatham, Alamance and Johnston.

Fifth—Granville, Person, Rockingham, Caswell, Stokes, Guilford, Surry and Forsyth.

Sixth—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Richmond, Anson, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus, Robeson and Mecklenburg.

Seventh—Montgomery, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Iredell, Catawba and Yadkin.

Eighth—Wilkes, Alexander, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Caldwell, Cleveland, Burke, Gaston and Lincoln.

Ninth—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Swain, Jackson, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Rutherford, Buncombe, McDowell, Madison, Yancey and Mitchell.

The committee is understood to have operated on the smallest Democratic majority for the last eight years—taking the following aggregation of county majorities in the proposed new districts:

1st District—Dem.	428
2d District—Rep.	10,000
3d District—Dem.	999
4th District—Dem.	809
5th District—Dem.	1,118
6th District—Dem.	1,313
7th District—Dem.	1,400
8th District—Dem.	1,500
9th District—Dem.	1,082

Manufactures of North Carolina.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.—The enterprise of the people of North Carolina since the civil war has been trammelled by a want of capital. This has debarred them from entering upon undertakings of great magnitude, or if attempted, they have been prosecuted at great disadvantage. Our cotton factories, in their increase, show what may be done by energy, skill and industry, under the most straitened circumstances. Without external aid all have gone on increasing, and many have become imposing establishments. The manufacture of tobabacco was attended to a less extent with this disadvantage. This business did not require the same amount as cotton manufacturing. It could, indeed, be entered upon and prosecuted with a very moderate capital. In this field of manufacture the enterprise of the people of the State has been most strikingly exhibited. The increase in tobacco factories during the decade included between the census of 1870 and 1880 is not far from double. The number in 1870 was 110; the number in 1880 was 204. The increase in the value of the property embarked in the pursuit is still greater. A recent sale of an interest in one of these factories will show this increase—an extreme case it may be, but nevertheless, an actual one. An interest in a factory in Durham recently sold for a sum but a fraction less than the whole capital invested in the business in 1870. These factories are widely distributed through the State; and property of every kind has been enhanced in value, the sum of comfort been enhanced through the employment of women and children, and the general prosperity promoted wherever they have been established. The following shows their number and location:—

PLUG AND SMOKING TOBACCO.—Alamance, 5; Buncombe, 8; Caldwell, 1; Caswell, 4; Catawba, 7; Cleveland, 3; Craven, 1; Cumberland 2; Davie, 15; Davidson, 4; Durham, 8; Forsyth, 29; Franklin, 1; Granville, 6; Greene, 1; Guilford, 7; Hertford, 1; Iredell, 8; Lenoir, 1; Mecklenburg, 1; McDowell, 1; New Hanover, 1; Nash, 1; Orange, 5; Person, 2; Rockingham, 18; Rutherford, 1; Rowan, 2, Stokes, 7; Surry, 13; Vance, 5; Wake, 1; Wilkes, 3; Yadkin, 10. Total 183.

CIGAR FACTORIES.—Catawba, 1; Craven, 2; Durham, 3; Guilford 2; Iredell, 3; Mecklenburg, 2; McDowell, 1; New Hanover, 1; Rockingham, 2; Rowan, 1; Wake, 1; Wayne, 1; Wilson, 1. Total 21.

PINE LEAF MANUFACTORY.—The manufacture of the pine leaf into a material to be used in the arts is, so far as known, pursued only in this State. The works are built at Riverdale, on the Neuse river, nine miles below Newbern, a station on the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. The capital invested is about thirty thousand dollars, and twenty-five hands are employed.

The full capacity, with necessary facilities for artificial drying, is nine tons of raw material per day. The product is one and a half tons pine leaf hair, and a like amount of curled pine straw. The former is sold to furniture and carriage manufacturers for stuffing cushions, chairs, sofas, &c., while the latter is used exclusively for matresses, and is so prepared as to preserve the balsamic odor, for which medicinal virtues are claimed.

In the process of manufacture an oil is distilled, called Pincoleum, that is considered valuable for its curative properties.

The matresses are sold largely for hospital purposes, and a large trade for all the products of the factory has been established in the Northern States and in Canada.—*McGehee's Hand Book of N. C.*

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 6, 1883.

DEATH OF MR. STEPHENS.

Alexander H. Stephens, statesman and historian, died at midnight on the 3rd of March, in the executive mansion at Atlanta. The immediate cause of his death was cold contracted during his recent trip to Savannah; but his friends say that in pursuing his habit of supervising every detail of the business of his office, he literally worked himself to death.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS was born in Taliaferro county, Georgia, February 11, 1812. He took his first name from his grandfather Alexander. He assumed the name Hamilton after he was 15 years of age in token of esteem for his teacher, Rev. A. Hamilton Webster. Entering school not until he was past 12, he graduated at the University of Georgia in 1832; taught school for a brief season; and then studying law, was soon thereafter admitted to the bar. It was during the period of his law studies that, as a diversion from melancholia, he was persuaded to write a Fourth of July address. This was his first political effort, but in it he struck the key-note of his life. Discussing State rights, he denied the right of a State to nullify a Federal law, but insisted on the sovereignty of each of the States, and the right of any to secede if the common compact of union were violated. From this position, illustrated with a quiet but wonderfully potent force even in his school history of the United States, he never swerved.

His public life began in 1836. He was five times elected to the lower house of the Georgia Legislature and then to the Senate. From 1843 to 1859, he served as a Whig in the Federal House of Representatives, declining a re-election at the end of that time in view of the approaching sectional troubles. Believing in the abstract right of secession, he doubted its expediency, and opposed the movement in the Georgia convention in the ablest speech which was made there. But he went out with his State upon its passing the ordinance of separation, was elected to the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, and was chosen Vice-President of the provisional government—which choice was afterward ratified by the people.

Of his lack of sympathy with his associates in power, and of faith in the ability if not the patriotism of many leaders of the Confederacy; of the comparative obscurity to which he was condemned by these facts and by the overshadowing ability of Mr. Benjamin, who was the brains of the government; of his participation in the famous but ineffective Hampton Roads conference; of his imprisonment at Fort Warren upon the close of the war; of his election almost immediately after his release as Senator from Georgia, and the refusal of his admission as such to the Federal Senate; of his election to the House of Representatives in 1873, and his continuous return thereto until his recent election as Governor of Georgia—of these facts in the career of this remarkable man our readers need hardly be reminded.

His rank as a statesman it is more difficult to define. He was without question a profound student and exponent of the Constitution; he was as certainly sincere and conscientious in his convictions; and he was a master of logic. But there seemed in him, as in the case of several other notable Georgians, a predisposition to do unexpected and apparently inconsistent things, and this detracted from his influence in the country at large. But he will ever be a conspicuous figure in the remarkable events which preceded and which followed the "war between the States," and he will pass into history as the greatest of the brilliant men whom his State has given to the Union.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—The naval expedition undertaken by the Governor of Virginia in the waters of the Chesapeake, brief mention of which is made on the 1st page of this paper, has since ended ingloriously—the trespassing dredgers, forewarned, flying beyond the limits of the State upon the approach of the Governor's forces. Governor Cameron is represented as being in no enviable state of mind over his inability to find the enemy and the plight in which he finds himself.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—On the 1st page of this paper will be found the full text of the bill concerning this road, as it passed the General Assembly. Its terms are understood to be acceptable to the majority of the syndicate, though the changes which were made in the House from the original bill and from Mr. Poole's substitute render it less valuable to the Cape Fear section. Of these changes we shall take occasion to speak hereafter.

THE CHURCH MESSENGER, the organ of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of North Carolina, comes to us much improved under the able management of the Rev. E. N. Joyner.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.—Senator David Davis has resigned the presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, has been elected to fill his place. So the "Presidential succession," for the present, is assured.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS, AND PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

At noon on the 4th inst., the Forty-Seventh Congress adjourned without a day; and for the first time in seventeen years there will be no session of the Senate beyond March 4th.

So, we may hope, ends, for a long season at least, republican control of the tax-originating branch of the federal legislature. How that party has trifled with the popular demand for relief from the unnecessary burdens of the direct tax levied through the internal revenue laws and from the more oppressive though less evident burdens of the tariff, in the creation of an obstructive tariff-commission and in the passage of an inadequate tariff-reform bill, is now become matter of shameful history.

Since the last issue of the OBSERVER, in which was recorded the passage of the extraordinary "Reed resolution," and an explanation of the purport thereof, we learn that immediately upon the adoption of that resolution Mr. Hammond, democrat, of Georgia, raised the question of the constitutional right of the Senate to propose amendments of so sweeping a character as it had done to a revenue bill, and offered a resolution declaring that the Senate's action was an invasion of the prerogative of the House. A substitute, substantially to the same effect, was offered by Mr. Haskell, republican, of Kansas. Thereupon was exhibited the curious spectacle of the warm advocacy of the republican Senate's action by Messrs. Knott and McLane, democrats, and the violent condemnation of it by republican Mr. Robeson. The result was the adoption of the Haskell resolution; the refusal of the House to concur in the Senate bill; and a reference of the whole matter to a conference committee consisting of Senators Morrill, Sherman, Aldrich, and McDill, republicans, and Mahone, and Representatives Kelly, Haskell, McKinley and Speer, republicans, and Carlisle, democrat. Messrs. Bayard and Beck, originally appointed on this committee, withdrew upon the ground that the Haskell resolution rendered the Senate's requirement of a "full and free" conference impossible; and Messrs. McDill and Mahone were appointed in their stead. On the 2d inst., an agreement was had by the committee upon a bill substantially in accordance with the higher rates of the House Tariff bill—and particularly with those on iron, steel and wool. All the changes are increases, as follows:

On steel valued at 4 cents per pound or less, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*. On steel valued at not less than 7 cents and not more than 11 cents per pound a specific duty of 2½ cents per pound, and on steel valued above 11 cents per pound a specific duty of 3½ cents per pound. On steel rails the conference committee recommend a duty of $17 per ton; on iron ore 75 cents per ton (instead of 50 cents); and on pig-iron three-tenths of a cent per pound (or $6 72 per ton), the rate proposed by the Tariff Commission. The committee make no change from the rates proposed by the Senate bill for cotton ties, wire rods or for any other important articles which have been subjects of controversy in the metal schedule. The conference committee recommend only one change in the sugar schedule—namely, an increase to 2⅜ cents per pound on sugars graded above No. 13 and not above No. 16, Dutch standard. The Senate fixed this duty at 2¼ cents per pound. Some minor changes of classification are made in the cotton schedule, but none of rates. The only change in the woolen schedule is to impose a duty of 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent. *ad valorem* upon women's cloaks. In the glass and earthenware schedule the committee propose a specific duty of 1 cent per pound on glass bottles, and transfer printed and painted crockery to the china clause, thereby increasing the duty from 50 per cent. *ad valorem* to 60 per cent.

At 12:30 A. M., March 2d, the report of the conference committee was adopted by the Senate, yeas 32, nays 31, as follows:

[Democrats in *Italics*, Republicans in Roman and Independents in SMALL CAPITALS.]

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Anthony, Blair, Cameron of Wis., Conger, Davis of Ill., Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, Harrison, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, Lapham Logan, McDill, McMillan, *McPherson*, MAHONE, Miller of N. Y., Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Rollins, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Windom—32.

Nays—Barrow, *Bayard, Brown, Butler, Call*, Cameron of Pa., *Cockrell, Coke, Fair, Garland, George, Gorman, Groome, Harris, Jackson, Jonas, Jones* of Florida, *Lamar, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Ransom, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance*, Van Wyck, *Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Williams*.—31

Absent—*Beck, Camden, Davis* of W. Va., *Farley*, Ferry, Grover, Hale, *Hampton, Johnston*, Miller of Cal., Mitchell, Saunders, Tabor.—13.

At 5:30 P. M., March 3rd, the report was adopted by the House, yeas 152, nays 115, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Anderson, Barr, Belford, *Beltzhoover* (Pa.), Bingham, Bisbee, *Bliss* (N. Y.), Bowman, Brewer, Briggs, Browne, Buck, BURROWS (Mo.), Burrows (Mich.), Butterworth, Calkins, Camp, Candler, Cannon, Carpenter, Caswell, Chace, Crapo, Crowley, Cullen, Darrall, Davis (Ill.), Deering, Demotte, Dezendorf, Dingley, Doxey, Dunnell, Dwight, *Ermentrout* (Pa.), Farwell (Ill.), Farwell (Ia.), Fisher, FULKERSON, George, Godschalk, Grout, Guenther, Hall, Hammond (N. Y.), *Hardenburgh* (N. J.), *Hawly* (N. Y.), Harmer, Harris (Mass.), *Harris* (N. J.), Haskell, Hazleton, Heilman, Henderson, Hepburn, Hill, Hiscock, Hitt, Horr, Houk, Hubbs, Humphrey, Jacobs, Jadwin, Jones (N. J.) Jorgensen, Joyce, Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, *Klotz* (Pa.), Lacey, LADD, Lewis, Lindsey, Lord, Lynch, Mackey, Marsh, Mason, McCold, McCook, McLean (Mo.), Miles, Moore, Morey, *Morse* (Mass.), *Mutchler* (Pa.), Neal, Norcross, O'Neill, Pacheco, Page, Parker, Payson, Peelle, Peirce, Pettibone, Pound, *Randall* (Pa.), Ranney, Ray, Reed, Rich, Richardson (N. Y.), Ritchie, Robeson, Robinson (Mass.), *Ross* (N. J.), Ryan, *Scoville* (N. Y.), Scranton, Sessinghaus, Shallenberger, *Shelly* (Ala.), Sherwin, Shultz, Skinner, Spalls, SMITH (N. Y.), Smith (Pa.), Smith (Ill.), Spaulding, SPEER, Spooner, Steele, Stone, Strait, Thomas, Townsend, (O.). Tyler, Updegraff, Valentine, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Van Voorhis, Wait, Walker, Ward, Washburn, Watson, Webber, West, White, Williams (Wis.), Willets, *Wilson* (W. Va.), *Wise* (Va.), *Wise* (Pa.), W. A. Wood and Young—152.

Nays—Messrs. *Aiken, Armfield, Atherton, Atkins, Barbour*, Bayne, (Pa.), *Beach, Belmont, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Bragg*, Brumm (Pa.), *Buchanan, Buckner, Cabell, Caldwell*, Campbell (Pa.), *Carlisle, Cassidy, Chapman*, CLARK, *Clements, Cobb, Culerick, Converse, Cook* (Ga), *Cook* (Ia., Glk.) *Cox*, (N. Y.) *Cox* (N. C.), *Covington, Culberson, Davidson, Davis* (Mo.), Dawes (Or.), *Deuster, Dowd, Dibrell, Dugrd, Dunn, Ellis*, Ebrett (Pa.), *Ering, Flower*, Ford (Ind.) *Forney, Garrison, Geddes, Gibson, Gunter, Hammond*, Ga., Hazeltine, Nat. Glk., *Hatch, Herbert, Hewitt*, N. Y., *Hoblitzell, Hoge, Holman, House*, Hubbell, Mich., *Hutchins*, Jones, Tex. Glk., *Jones*, Ark., *Kenna, King, Knott, Latham, Leedom, Lefevre, Manning, Martin, Matson, McKenzie*, McKinley, O., *McLane*, Md., *McMillan*, Miller, Pa., *Mills, Morey, Morrison, Moulton, Muldrow*, Murch, Glk., *Reese*, Rice, O., Rice, Mo., Nat. Glk., *Richardson*, S. C., *Robertson*, Robinson, O., *Robinson*, N. Y., *Rosecrans, Scales, Simonton, Singleton*, Miss., *Sparks, Springer, Stockslayer, Talbott*, E. B. Taylor, O., J. D. Taylor, O., *Thompson*, Ky., *Townshend*, Ill., *Tucker, Turner*, Ga., *Turner*, Ky., *Upson*, Urner, Md., *Vance, Warner, Wellborn, Wheeler, Whitthorne, Williams*, Ala., and *Willis*—115.

The bill as reported by the conference committee and adopted by the Senate and House was subsequently signed by the President and is now a law.

SUITS AGAINST THE STATES.

The eleventh amendment to the federal constitution is in these words:

Article XI. The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

This amendment, adopted in 1794 in arrest of the centralizing tendencies exhibited by the action of the federal judiciary in assuming jurisdiction of a suit brought against one of the States, has ever since barred the recovery of debts held by aliens against unwilling States. It was intended, however, simply as a recognition of the sovereignty of the States, and the protection afforded in the just or unjust use thereof is incidental.

During the past few years efforts have been made by citizens of several of the Northern States, to circumvent this provision of the constitution by an assignment of their claims to the law officers of their respective States, who were empowered by laws passed for the purpose to bring suit in the name of the State. This was, of course, the adoption of a mere quibble over the use of the word "citizens" in the text of the constitutional amendment; but not a little anxiety was felt as to the result if a test case were brought before the tribunal which had so recently lent itself to the great Presidential outrage of 1876. No decision has been reached in a case of the kind referred to, if indeed such suit has yet been begun in a federal court; but elsewhere in this page will be found a decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S., just rendered, in a case which may be regarded as next of kin, and which shows a trend of the judicial mind on this subject in the right direction. To our apprehension, also, this decision completely covers the objections which some have urged to the constitutionality of the "act for relief of the creditors of the town of Fayetteville."

It is with growing assurance of a recovery by the highest court of the land from the judicial debauchery of the Grant period, and with a better hope, therefore, of the future of the republic, that we hail this, and the like evidences of renunciation of the heresies of the reconstruction era.

Since the foregoing was put in type, the mails have brought us the following additional decision by the Supreme Court, which concerns a suit of the very nature alluded to above as in contravention of the eleventh amendment:

A decision was also rendered by the court to-day, in the cases of the State of New Hampshire and the State of New York against the State of Louisiana and her executive officers. These were the suits on repudiated Louisiana bonds which individual bondholders of New Hampshire and New York transferred to their respective States in order that the States might bring original suits in this court against the State of Louisiana, to compel the latter to fulfil its obligations. This court holds that the suits of the States of New Hampshire and New York are but suits of individuals of the States against another State; that the States of New Hampshire and New York, are merely endeavoring to act as collecting agents for their citizens and this cannot be allowed The judicial power of the United States does not extend to suits commenced and prosecuted, as these in effect are, by individuals against one of the States of the Union. The actions cannot be sustained and the bills are dismissed. The opinion is by Chief Justice Waite

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—It is understood that the legislature will continue to sit during this week—not confining itself to the constitutional limit of the 60 days which expired on the 3d, and during which only, unless convened in extra session, its members may draw pay.

It is a subject of regret that the bills to provide at once a suitable mansion for the Governor, and proper quarters for the Supreme Court, and to create a Railroad commission, have not yet become laws. The two latter are generally conceded to be necessary: and, as to the Governor's residence, we fail to see why a distinction should be continued between the legislative and the executive branches of the government—the one being already housed magnificently, the other houseless. We trust these matters may not be neglected in the hurry of the last days of the session.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We acknowledge the receipt of valuable public documents from Senators Ransom and Vance.

PROF. SHEPHERD IN WILMINGTON.—In the large and elegant hall at the Tileston School an audience numbering several hundreds assembled last evening to hear the Lecture of Professor Henry E. Shepherd, of Charleston, S. C., (but a native North Carolinian) upon "Language." He was introduced by Col. James G. Burr, the President of the Wilmington Historical and Scientific Society, neatly and felicitously. Prof. Shepherd has a good presence He is above the medium height, is compactly built, has a fine open face, dark hair and eyes, and a noble, intellectual head. His voice is pleasant and his manner easy and colloquial. His lecture was scholarly throughout and excellently written. We expected from the subject a rather dry disquisition upon linguistic changes in our language, with a rich and perhaps tedious display of technical learning. But it was really a delightful and elegant literary discussion of the English language from the Elizabethan period to our own days, as illustrated by the writings of the famous men who had glorified each epoch. He gave us in rapid survey a glimpse of a large body of writers, happily characterizing each in turn, and traced the progress and development of our tongue as manifested in the styles of the representative men of each era. He gave the true view of such writers, for instance, as Addison and Pope, not to mention others. He has evidently kept abreast with the best thought of our times and is familiar with the whole literary field from Shakespeare to Tennyson and Macaulay. It was a rare intellectual treat—tasteful, acute, discriminating, healthful and able. —*Wil. Star.*

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Judicious Patriotism of the Legislators—W. N. C. R. R.—The Re-districting of the State—Cumberland Magistrates—The Board and the Department of Agriculture—Death of George W. Swepson.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, March 6th, 1883.

The Constitution limits the sessions of the General Assembly for which its members may receive their four dollars per diem to sixty days. The limit was reached on Saturday last, so that since that date both Senators and Representatives have remained at their posts at personal expense. Of course this is greatly to their credit. If they didn't stay until they had finished the legislation which their constituents sent them here to carry into effect, the places which know them now and which they know now would know them no more for years. Still, it is greatly to their credit that they have done what they were sworn to do.

Since my last letter the Western N. C. R. R. bill has passed and has become a law. The bill provides for the marketing of the mortgage bonds of the road, by removing the restriction that the mortgage should not be foreclosed until the road reached Murphy, and it provides for the building of the road to Murphy by setting apart seventy-five convicts to be kept at work on this branch. I learn that it is optional with the company whether this force shall be kept continually at work until after the Raburn Gap branch is built, but that the Western N. C. R. R. intends building the Murphy branch without interruption, because, in the first place, it wishes to give railway facilities to that section of the State, and in the second place because the Marietta & Murphy R. R. will reach Murphy in September, and it is anxious to make connection at that point with north Georgia. The relief asked for is right enough in itself if it is best that the State own no railroads, and I think that there is no great contrariety of opinion in regard to this question. The State would never have done anything with the road. The West Point Terminal Company has done everything with it. They have completed the great physical line projected by Dr. Caldwell. That it is not under our financial control is not the fault perhaps of any one of the corporations controlling the line; but the Terminal Company should have full scope for developing and building up its lines, and should not be hampered by restrictions that are oppressive—unless they are essential to the protection of the State.

The bill re-districting the State into nine Judicial Districts has passed. It unites Wilmington and Charlotte in a bond of sympathy that nothing but a new apportionment will ever loosen. Your district parts with Carteret, and gains Wayne. Altogether, it is the best that could be done under the circumstances; and the apportionment will be generally acceptable. By generally I mean that the people care very little in what district they are placed, so they are not put with the black district; but with the average politician, who looks forward with the eagerness of hope to being the Hon. Mr. So and So, it is a fearful thing.

The appropriation bills for the Insane Asylums and the Institutions for the Deaf the Dumb and the Blind have all passed.

The following is the list of magistrates appointed at this session of the General Assembly for Cumberland county:

Seventy-first Township—Isaac Murchison, John D. McNeill, J. C. McGugan.

Rock Fish—D. A. Johnson, A. A. Harrington, Jr., Daniel Smith.

Gray's Creek—Charles G. Cain, Joseph T. Tolar, Wm. Alderman.

Quewhiffle—J. T. Sinclair, Alexander Leslie, A. J. Bethune.

Cross Creek—K. M. C. Williamson, W. C. Troy, J. C. Poe, W. S. Cook, J. B. Smith, B. G. Hollingsworth, David Jones.

Little River—J. H. Priest, M. P. Blue and D. G. Smith.

Cedar Creek—Thos. G. Hall, Wm. Maxwell and John B. Downing.

Flea Hill—J. T. Townsend, N. G. Ward, J. C. Geddie.

Black River—Zachary Taylor, H. L. Hall, W. P. Phillips.

Beaver Dam—Samuel Vinson, David S. Ballard, H. Fisher.

Carver's Creek—Wm. Hatcher, Gray Culbreth, Alexander McArthur.

The bill adding one member from each Congressional district to the Board of Agriculture passed its readings to-day and this afternoon a committee composed of Senators Battle and Pemberton and Representatives Lenoir, Thompson and King are sitting to hear the recommendations of the members of the Legislature from the several Congressional districts of the members to be chosen from these districts and to report these names to the General Assembly to night. I can name them in advance: R. W. Wharton, of Beaufort, Dr. A. G. Brooks, Wilson, J. A. Oates, Sampson, W. Forney Green, Franklin, S. W. Anderson, Stokes, John Robinson, Anson, A. Leazer, Iredell, Burwell Blanton, Cleaveland, C. D. Smith, Macon.

The Department of Agriculture has narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of the wreckers. The Senate Bill provided for nine members, one from each Congressional district—fresh members with new ideas, and all that sort of thing. At least it was alleged that these would be the equipments of the new members. The House of Representatives was more conservative and amended the Senate bill so as to keep on the Board four of the members of the present board and to enable the new board to profit by their experience. On this amendment occurred the decisive vote between those who were for a change, in order to capture the offices of the Department for their adherents, and those who believed an increase in the membership of the Board might be beneficial. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 45 yeas to 43 nays This settled the fate of the department. Such a Board would have been the beginning of the end of it, and would have destroyed its usefulness because its sole objec was to destroy the present organization in order to profit by it.

The Normal School for the education of colored ministers of the Episcopal church, situated about half a mile from the eastern city limits, over against the Oakwood cemetery, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The loss is about $12,000. Eight thousand four hundred of it is covered by insurance in the N. C. Home and the Underwriters.

Mr. George W. Swepson is dying and before you print this will have passed away. He is surrounded by his relatives and friends.

It is street talk to-day that the proposed new election law was defeated last night in the Democratic caucus. It is a pity. It was a good law and would have secured fair elections. The Democrats would have increased their majorities because it made it possible for the negro to vote as he wished and not as he was told.

It is doubtful if a quorum can be held here until Friday, although much important business remains to be transacted. P. M. W.

COL. J. MCLEOD TURNER.—The remains of the late Col. J. McLeod Turner will reach Raleigh on the night of the 8th instant, under escort of a detail from the Raleigh Light Infantry, sent to Georgia for that purpose. The casket will remain at the N. C. depot, guarded by a detail from the R. L. I., until the morning of the 9th, when the entire company will escort the remains to the Confederate Cemetery, where all that is left of the gallant dead soldier will be laid at rest in the soil of his native State. The funeral procession will be joined at the capitol square by the Society of the Ex-Confederate Soldiers and Sailors, by the Ladies Memorial Association, and by citizens.—*News and Observer.*

A SENATOR ELECTED FROM MICHIGAN.—*Detroit, Mich., March* 1.—Five votes were taken this evening for Senator. On the fourth a break was made in favor of Palmer, Stockbridge's forces dissolving and Palmer's vote going to 40. On the fifth Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, received 75 votes and was declared elected. Stout received 42 fusion votes and Ferry 2.

It is stated that Col. A. L. Rives, general manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has been offered the position of general manager of the Virginia Midland Road and Piedmont Air-Line, with a salary of $15,000, and that he will accept.

SENATOR VANCE IN NEW YORK.

The New York papers contain accounts of Governor Vance's lecture there, a few days since, on "The Scattered Nation." As the majority of our readers have never heard this now famous discourse, as certainly none have read so good a report of it, we reproduce the New York *World's* account, as follows:

At Chickering Hall last evening Senator Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Hebrew Association, his subject being "The Scattered Nation." He said for many years it had been his opinion that the just men of his age had a great duty to perform in respect to the Semitic race; that great reparation was to be made for the greater wrong that had been inflicted, and the withholding of this so long seemed to be an augmentation of the injustice. "Feeling this deeply," continued the Senator, "twelve years ago I resolved to turn aside from the beaten path of the politicians and make my contribution as a public man to the great people to whom we are so much indebted. Professor Maury, in his 'Geography of the Sea,' tells of a mighty river in the ocean which is never dry, and which sweeps on ever with current more majestic than the Amazon or the Mississippi, whose waters are of a deep blue, so that it can be distinguished by the eye, and whose banks are so well defined that a ship may float one end of her in this stream and the other out of it, so reluctant are its waters to mingle with the rest of the ocean. And so there is a lonely river in the ocean of mankind; the line which separates it from common humanity is plainly visible to the eye. It is the Jewish race. There is no man who approaches to the Jew in his influence on mankind. Palestine, his home, was the central chamber of God's administration. He was the priest and lawgiver to mankind, and in all ages the Jews have been a wonder and an astonishment. As a nation the Jews have no longer an existence, but as individuals they are scattered all over the globe. No other nation can claim such a purity of blood, and certainly none can assert such antiquity of descent. The Jewish people, church and institutions still exist. All Christian churches are but offshoots of the old Jewish Church. The Saviour of the world was a Jew and so were all of the early Christians. For our conception of a God we are undoubtedly indebted to the Jew."

The lecturer next spoke of the peculiar characteristics of Palestine, its unequalled richness of soil and its salubrious climate, making it essentially fitted to be the home of an agricultural people such as the Jews were at first. This people, he said, grew rich in spite of themselves and gradually abandoned their agricultural pursuits. He next spoke of their institutions and the peculiar tenure by which the land was held, coming back at the end of each half century to the heirs of its first possessor. Their government was in form a theocratic democracy; the civil and ecclesiastical functions were kept apart. Their organic law, although given to them by God himself, was required to be ratified from time to time by the whole people. Their legislation in regard to ordinary affairs was founded on the most radical democratic principles; it was in all its branches thoroughly representative. Each tribe was independent of all the others, although all united to form the nation. Their code of criminal law was most remarkable. Only four offences were punishable by death, and some of the most humane and enlightened principles of modern jurisprudence had their origin in the laws of the Hebrew tribes. Senator Vance then spoke of the dispersion of the Jews and of their heroic courage and constancy to their religion. With their dispersion came a change in their pursuits, and from an agricultural they have become eminently a commercial people. In spite of all their persecutions, the Jews are still numerous, and they are now increasing and their estimated numbers now are from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000. The lecturer next spoke of the physical peculiarities of the Jews and said it was a fact that, as a rule, they were more healthy than the Gentile race. Crime is less frequent among them than among Christian communities; their education is far ahead of the Gentile races. They contribute largely to all Gentile charities, but seldom ask outside help for their own. Poverty is rare among them and penury is unknown. If a Jew fails in his business, his brethren set him up again and his children do not want for bread. They are not mechanics or artisans—they are merchants; but there is more of average wealth and intelligence in the Jewish people than in any other equal number of people in the world. Not only has the world given the Jew no help, but all that he is he has made for himself, in spite of the world. The most he has ever asked—certainly the most he has ever received—was to be left alone. "Physical persecution of the Jews has ceased in all nations of the highest civilization, and it is with unspeakable pride that I announce that to-night; but there remains among us still an unreasonable prejudice of which I am heartily ashamed. In this age and in these United States, so boastful of toleration, there is still evidence that the prejudice of two thousand years ago is yet alive. In this, our own land, where wars have been waged and constitutions violated for the benefit of the African negro, where laws and partisan courts alike unite to force him into equality with those whom he cannot equal, we hear of single Jews, educated and respectable men, kinsmen of him whom we adore as the son of God, ignominiously turned out of hotels of the sons of men who have grown rich by the selling of a new brand of soap. (Laughter and applause.) Let us learn to judge the Jew as we judge other men, by his merits alone, and, above all, cease the abominable injustice of holding a class responsible for the sins of the individual."

And the *Times:*

"Conquered by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Romans, they still survived. All Christian churches are offshoots from Jewish stock. Strike out all the elements of Jewish faith from the Christian religion and nothing but superstition is left. We owe to the Jew, if not the conception, at least the retention of the principle of monotheism. For 60 generations the heritage of the Jew was shame and despair. The manner in which they were persecuted shows that there is more of the diabolical in the human breast than ever was hatched in the councils of hell. All this they have survived to become the leaders of the world in politics, trade, and finance. It is a notorious fact that the Jews live longer, are more prolific, and are less liable to disease than any other people on the face of the earth. The average duration of human life among us does not exceed 26 years. The Jew lives 37 years. He suffers little from the most universally fatal of all diseases, consumption. He is three inches shorter than we are, and his length of arm is less, but his trunk is longer. What these physical peculiarities have to do with his length of life I leave to physiologists to determine. Sharp as the Jews are in trade, there are few of them in New England, since they have no chance in the land of wooden nutmegs and left-handed gimlets."

Congress.

In the House, after the action of last week, Mr. Kelley, of Penn., proceeded at once to utilize the new rule by moving to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the tariff bill and to appoint a conference committee. By a vote of 148 to 110 his motion prevailed, and Messrs. Haskell, McKinley, Kelley, Randall and Carlisle were appointed conferees on the part of the House. The Senate having been notified of the non-concurrence of the House, Mr. Morrill made a pro-forma motion "that the Senate insist upon its action and agree to a conference." The conferees appointed on the part of the Senate were Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Aldrich, Bayard and Beck. On the joint committee thus made up there are seven protectionists to three low-tariff men. The result for the taxpayer is easy to anticipate.

A leading democrat in explaining this evening the action of the democratic side of the House on the Reed rule, sending the House tariff bill to a conference committee, said: "The democrats of the House want a tariff bill. They will gladly enough take the Senate bill. As we understand it, the conference committee first have to settle the constitutional question involved as to the right of the Senate to originate revenue legislation, internal or external. The democratic side of the House fillibustered last night because the republicans did not have a quorum. The latter had a quorum to-day, and nothing in the way of delay was offered. The general idea in sending the bill to a conference was that the tariff part of it will be struck out and only the internal revenue part reported back In other words, if there is no change in the programme, it means an internal revenue bill, and not a tariff bill. Had the democrats fillibustered this afternoon, which they could have done, it would appear that we were opposed to a tariff bill. We are not, but we will not likely get one by the action to-day, and the republican majority must take the consequences and the blame if there is no tariff legislation after all of this talk."

BANK AND LEGAL TENDER NOTES.—The following is a statement of the Controller of the Currency showing the amounts of National bank notes and of legal-tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts June 20, 1874, January 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at the close of February, ult., and the increase or decrease:

National Bank Notes.	
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$340,894,182
Amount outstanding Jan'y 14, 1875	351,861,450
Amount outstanding May 31, 1878	322,555,965
Amount outstanding at date (circulation of National gold bank notes, $754,009)	360,566,386
Decrease during the last month	892,771
Decrease since March 1, 1882	448,406
Legal-Tender Notes.	
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$382,000,000
Amount outstanding Jan'y 14, 1875	382,000,000
Amount retired under act of Jan'y 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878	35,318,984
Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878	346,681,016
Amount on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, and banks retiring circulation under act of June 20, 1874	40,776,804
Increase in deposit during the last month	547,981
Increase in deposit since March 1, 1882	10,491,069

Internal Revenue Reductions.

The commissioner of internal revenue says that the effect of the law reducing internal revenue taxation would be as follows:

That the taxes upon the capital and deposits of banks and bankers and national banking associations is repealed from this date, except such taxes as are now due and payable; that the reduction of the tax upon checks, drafts, &c., and upon matches, perfumery, medical preparations and other articles, imposed by schedule A, following section 3437 Revised Statutes, takes effect July 1, 1883; that after May 1, 1883, the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff will be eight cents per pound, on cigars three dollars per thousand and on cigarettes fifty cents per thousand.

There will be a rebate on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes of the difference in the taxes recently imposed and the taxes as now provided for where claims amount to ten dollars. These claims must be presented within sixty days from May 1. Regulations upon this matter will be immediately issued and blanks will be furnished upon which claims can be made. The law provides for a large reduction in the special taxes upon dealers, commencing May 1, 1883.

The commissioner also stated that immediate arrangements would be made for changing the form of the special tax stamps, and the stamps for the payment of taxes upon tobacco, snuff and cigars, so as to supply collectors with these stamps in time to meet the requirements of the trade prior to May 1, 1883.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt for the month of February will be between $7,500,000 and $8,000,000. The reduction in January was $13,500,000. The principal cause of the difference is the large quarterly payment for pensions to be made early in March. The amount, which has been forwarded to the pension agents, is $9,781,418.47—the largest sum in any month of the present fiscal year. The ordinary payments from the Treasury for the month have been rather smaller than usual.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—*Washington, D. C., March* 5.—A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the important State bond cases Nos. 520 and 529 of John Elliott et al. against the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of Louisiana. These were suits to compel the State officials of Louisiana to apply to the payment of the interest and principal of the consolidated bonds of the State of 1874, all money derived from a tax of 5¼ mills levied to pay such bonds by act No. 3 of 1874 and to continue to levy and collect said tax and make such application of it until such bonds shall be duly extinguished and discharged. This court holds:

First. That the State constitution of Louisiana of 1879 took away the power of the executive officers of the State to levy and apply this tax in accordance with the act of 1874.

Second. That the executive officers owe duty to the State alone, and have no contract relations with bondholders. They can only act as the State directs them to act, and hold as the State allows them to hold.

Third. That the court cannot assume all the executive power of the State, so far as it relates to the enforcement of this law, and supervise the conduct of all persons charged with any official duty in respect to the levy, collection and disbursement of the tax in question until the bonds, principal and interest, are paid in full; and that too in a proceeding to which the State as a State was not and could not be made a party; that the political power cannot be thus ousted of its jurisdiction, and the judiciary set in its place. The decree and judgment of the court below denying relief and the writ of *mandamus* prayed for, are affirmed.

Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN RALEIGH.—We regret the failure of the two bills before the Legislature to construct a mansion for the Governor and a house for the use of the Supreme Court and State Library. The dignity of the office of Governor requires that a house should be furnished by the State so that the Chief Magistrate would have a place to entertain the citizens of the State who have business with the Governor, and who are compelled to visit Raleigh and frequently remain several days. The Governor is now compelled to take rooms at a hotel, and people who have business with the Governor are compelled to see him at his office.

It is undeniable that the Supreme Court greatly needs new quarters for themselves, their library and the members of the Bar. Then, again, the Secretary of State and Auditor need more room for themselves and the records of their offices. The amount of money proposed to have been expended for these two buildings would not have been objected to by the people, and when finished and in use would have been approved by every tax-payer. It is to be hoped that something may be done at this session to secure the construction of these buildings.—*News and Observer.*

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.—*St. Louis*, March 4.—The latest news from the overflowed country along the Mississippi River is that what are known as the "sunk lands," in the St. Francis River region, are entirely submerged and that nearly as far down as Helena there are but few places above water. People are living in the upper stories of houses when there is more than one story to the house, or are floating around on rafts or in boats. Most of the inhabitants, however, have deserted their homes and gone to the high lands back from the river. The streets of New Madrid are submerged to a depth of from two to four feet and there is water in almost every house. The whole country back of that place as far as Cairo, on the Missouri side, and from Hickman south for over 50 miles, is inundated. Corn, live stock and fences have been destroyed, but no great amount of suffering among the people is reported.

NEW ORLEANS. March 6.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Helena, Ark., says: Fitzhugh levee, five miles south of this city, gave way Monday night. Yesterday morning the crevasse was over 100 yards and becoming rapidly wider. The whole country around Aldtown is believed to be inundated. The other levees are being strengthened, but it is not believed they can stand another foot of water. The gauge now shows the water to be eight inches below the highest point reached last spring. St. Francis river, at Madison, is several inches higher than it was last year.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives adopted, by a vote of 101 to 46, the constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections of State officers and biennial sessions of the Legislature. The bill has already passed the Senate, but before it can become law it must be approved by the next Legislature and then be ratified by the people.

A motion to order the biennial session amendment to a third reading was lost in the New York Assembly, by a vote of 42 to 42.

In the Maine House of Representatives an amendment to the capital punishment bill was adopted that a jury, in rendering a verdict for murder, may recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the court; also an amendment that counsel for the prisoner shall have the closing argument to the jury. The bill restoring in full the death penalty was then passed to be engrossed.

MR. BENJAMIN'S RETIREMENT from active practice at the English Bar calls out from the *Law Times* a statement that "his rapid and brilliant success culminated in his making in his last year the prodigious income of $125,000." It adds that when in practice in the United States he received in one case "a fee of 10,000 guineas;" that in England he once received a fee of 1,000 guineas, and in several recent cases he received 500 guineas.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....MARCH 8, 1883.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. E. DYE—New Styles.
JAS. D. MCNEILL—Lumber.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Garden Seeds.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Low Prices.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Assignee's Notice.
GEO. BRANDT—Ziegler Bros. Shoes.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Guano and Chemicals.
JULIUS A. GRAY—Stockholders' Meeting.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—A Nice China Tea Set.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Elegant Foot Wear.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Walnut Parlor Furniture.

ABOUT TOWN.

PLANING MILL.—In connection with his Merchant Mills, corner of Green and Old streets, Mr. Jas. D. McNeill has just erected and put in operation an improved planing mill, where he is prepared to do all work in that line in fine style and at low prices.

DEATH OF AN AGED MAN.—Henry McIntyre, a very old colored man, died in this town on the 28th ult., who was certainly entitled to be classed among the "oldest inhabitants" of the venerable town of Fayetteville, being upwards of ninety years of age.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Mr. Jas. F. Johnson retires from the Southern Express Company to accept a place as clerk with Mr. J. L. Allen, furniture manufacturer and dealer on Gillespie street. He is succeeded by Mr. Jno. P. Krause, of Raleigh, Messenger of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.

PERSONAL.—We were glad to greet Mr. W. H. Bernard, of the Wilmington *Star*, who passed a day or two in town this week, and to find him in unusually robust health.

And we regret to have missed the visit of Mr. Carr, of the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, who spent a few days last week with his brother-in-law, Mr. Guthrie.

ALMOST A SERIOUS FIRE.—Last Saturday at noon the residence of Mr. W. Tomlinson, in the northern part of town, took fire on the roof, and was fiercely blazing in three or four places. Fortunately, it was dinner-time and the hands were all at the house, as, but for their efforts, the fire would have proved a serious matter. Householders should be careful of fires during this month.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.—We know of no county in the State which makes a better exhibit than Cumberland, with regard to the registration of deeds. Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, Probate Judge, informs us that about 700 deeds were registered during the months of January and February, 150 of which, however, went to other counties. In one day, last Monday, 23 deeds were registered.

NIGHT DEPREDATORS.—Some malicious persons, who work in darkness while honest folks are at home, have been committing depredations in the northern part of town; pulling off palings and tearing down fencing, thus putting yards and gardens at the mercy of roving cattle—a cowardly way of exercising a spirit of mischief or gratifying a petty spite. A load or two of shot on such an occasion would have a salutary effect.

ENTIRELY ACCIDENTAL.—A letter from Dr. Jno. McCormick, of Swann's Staation, informs us that the shooting of Mr. Bishop by Mr. Graham was entirely accidental (this we stated in our account of the affair), and that Mr. Graham did not make his escape, but has ever since remained to wait on the wounded man. Dr. McCormick also says, we are glad to know, that Mr. Bishop is in a fair way to recover from his injuries.

SHAD.—This favorite fish is beginning to make its appearance in market, but only in small quantities and at high prices. The river has hitherto been too high for successful seining.

By the way, is it not time we were hearing or seeing something of the stock of fish placed in the Cape Fear by the State Commissioner? It consisted of both shad and salmon, we believe, but fishermen are complaining of a growing scarcity, instead of an increased supply, of fish. We hope that this department of the State government may soon begin to show large and beneficial results of its operations. The artificial propagation of fish is no new or unimportant branch of human industry; in France, especially, it has availed to re-stock the rivers and lakes, and their products now constitute a source of great wealth.

SUPERIOR COURT.—On Monday evening last Cumberland county Superior court closed, as much business having been transacted as the continuance of several important cases, on account of the unavoidable absence of counsel, would allow.

Besides the resident bar, the following lawyers were in attendance on court: Messrs. D. H. McLean, of Harnett; W. E. Murchison, of Moore; E. W. Kerr and Mr. Powell, of Sampson.

45 true bills were presented by the grand jury, which was composed of the following citizens: Alex. Biggs, foreman; L. D. Sessoms, J. M. Smith, Sr., J. A. McRae, J. C. Vaughn, D. W. Bullard, G. W. Memory, E. Hall, Sr., Carleton Matthews, G. W. Davis, Dickson McLaurin, H. J. Williford, Malcolm Wilson, E. Sikes, H. A. Johnson, H. A. McKay, Amos McDaniel (col), Ben McKethan (col).

On the State docket the following were tried and sentenced: Dick Williams (col), larceny, 3 years; James Hare (col), larceny, 1 year; Wash. McKethan (col), moving mortgaged crop, 1 year.

The next court of this judicial district will be held at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, beginning Monday, March 19th.

PARADE.—The LaFayette Light Infantry, Capt. W. S. Cook commanding, were out on parade yesterday afternoon, presenting quite a handsome appearance. We learn that they had a target practice, of which we will give particulars in the next issue.

A BOLD OUTRAGE.—Last Sunday night a fellow stopped in front of Garrett & Myrover's store, on Person street, and deliberately smashed in the front window, and made his escape in safety.

Under the present condition of affairs, with no municipal government, would it not be practicable for the Sheriff to swear in the night watchmen as deputies, with full authority to make summary arrests in cases of necessity?

A STARTLING RUNAWAY.—A boy rode up street on Mr. Gilchrist's horse Tuesday evening, and when about the Overbaugh House the animal bolted, turned Market Square like a flash, and ran directly into A. E. Rankin & Co's. store. There was a stormy interview with the flesh for a minute or two, and Mr. Fuller manifested an intense desire to transact some important out-door business; but the horse was finally induced to leave, and quiet was restored.

IMPORTANT SALE.—We are glad to learn that Gen. A. C. Brady, of Philadelphia, has purchased the site of the old Phœnix factory on Cross Creek, and intends to go to work on the erection of a cotton mill as soon as the arrangements are complete. We are assured that there is every prospect of the building of this new factory at an early day. By all means, let us have railroads until they network the country like a spider's web; but we want, too, the music of the spindle and the loom. They give a market for the raw material at our doors, enhance the value of property, and offer remunerative employment to labor.

THE RAILROAD "BOOM."—We have endeavored to keep our readers thoroughly advised of the progress and condition of affairs with the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, and we see what an impetus has recently been given to the prospects of the speedy completion of that line. Col. Gardner, with his corps of engineers, reached Fayetteville a few days ago, engaged in the work of surveying the Wilson road, and having definitely located the line between Fayetteville and Wilson.

The hopes we now cherish are no mere illusions, caused by empty boasts and vaporings. Increased railroad facilities are nearly in the grasp of the people of this community, and it requires no keen vision to catch the "silver lining" of the future. Already property is advancing in value, business is extending in all its branches, and Fayetteville promises soon to achieve the prominence to which it is entitled.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—Our people justly take a pride in upholding and sustaining our county fair, for a long period of uninterrupted success and efficient management has won for it the enviable reputation of "the best county fair in the State." In to-day's issue of the OBSERVER Col. Alderman, Secretary of the Society, publishes the premium list of field crops, and in connection therewith we wish to make a respectful suggestion to the committee. It would be well to prepare and publish the regular premium list at as early a date as possible. We know that every year many impatiently expect this list long before it appears; and we are satisfied that its timely publication would increase competition, the number of contestants and the number of articles entered for exhibition.

This is an "off year" in politics, and next fall we will have no party excitement to distract the mind. We can enjoy the fair to the utmost, and let us make it one to be thoroughly enjoyed—the best we have ever had. The OBSERVER may be depended upon to do all in its power to accomplish this result.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday, 5th inst.—present: Thos. G. Hall, chairman; N. R. Blue, A. A. McCaskill, W. J. Kelly, W. C. McDuffie. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, it was ordered that J. A. C. Ferry be furnished needful surgical appliances by the county physician. Ordered that Isabel McDonald, Neill McQueen, Sr., S. J. McIntosh, for himself and Wheaton, of 71st township, be allowed to list their property and pay single tax on same; also a like privilege was granted to Tillinghast & Bro., of Cross Creek township. Ordered that George Culbreth be relieved of poll-tax, he being a non-resident; that the money for Jas. Langley's property remain in the hands of the Superintendent of the poor-house until called for—amount, $15.00; that the superintendent of the poor house be authorized to procure certain needed supplies.

A petition of citizens of Cedar Creek township to discontinue a road was laid on the table; also petitions from Henry Burket, Nancy Malpass and Elizabeth Porter. A petition from Jno. D. Williams, relating to the tax-lists, was laid over until the next meeting.

D. J. Skepper was allowed $3.00 for clothing. The bond of J. H. Johnson was accepted and filed, as constable of Rockfish township, and the oath of office administered. Ordered that Eliza Porter be allowed necessary supplies.

In obedience to an act of the Legislature, ratified March 1st, 1883, J. L. Smith was appointed overseer of the fence from Rockfish bridge on the Wilmington road, to the ten-mile post near the residence of Elias Davis, and Neill McQueen was appointed overseer of the fence from said ten-mile post to Jackson's landing on the river, *via* the thirteen-mile post on said road—to serve till January 1st, 1884.

The bill of W. L. Nunally and A. McDonald for $225.00, repairs on the Rockfish bridge, was passed. It was ordered that J. B. Carver, Warren Carver, Danl. Smith, A. McDonald, W. L. Nunally and W. Alderman be notified to appear at the next meeting of the board.

Sundry paupers were continued at former rates, sundry bills were presented and allowed, and, on motion, the board adjourned.

OIL MILLS.—Few persons are aware of the extent and importance of the new enterprise in the north-eastern suburbs of Fayetteville—the Cotton Seed Oil Mills, recently erected and put in operation by the Messrs. Williams and Capt. David Jones. A short visit to this factory will prove of interest to anyone concerned in the development of our industries. The once comparatively valueless cotton seed—hitherto used chiefly as a fertilizer—is now, by the aid of improved machinery, utilized for various purposes; and many a bale of cotton is saved from the seed which otherwise would be returned to the soil as useless.

Entering the premises of the company, the visitor sees a large and substantial warehouse for the storage of cotton seed, with a capacity of about 300,000 bushels. The seed is, as necessity requires, carried to the factory, and thence by machinery to the third floor, to the Linter, where it is stripped clean of all its fibre, which is carried to the screen, to be made into bats ready for baling. The seed is taken to the huller, which separates the hull and kernel, the latter being then conveyed by elevator to the Rolling Mill, where it is crushed and made ready for the Dryer; it is finally taken to the Press, and, under a pressure of 350 tons, the oil is expressed.

The capacity of this mill is seven barrels, or 280 gallons, of oil, two bushels of good seed being required for the manufacture of every gallon. The residue cake, after the oil has been expressed, is ground and sifted, making a capital feed for either horses or cows; for the latter, especially, it is said to be of great benefit, adding much to the flesh and the milk-giving qualities. The hull, which is being sold to planters at $6 00 per ton, is almost as good a fertilizer as the original seed, containing a considerable portion of potash, &c.

Thus this new enterprise turns out oil, oil-cake and the refuse hull, besides a large quantity of cotton and waste, which would not otherwise be utilized. The manufacture of this oil opens the way to new developments in trade, and quickens the ingenuity of man. The oil is put to many and various uses, supplying the place of olive oil, lard, etc., and many who indignantly reject it are unsuspiciously daily using it, for it is doubtless difficult to detect its origin after it has gone through the refining process. It is stated that the yellow meal is prepared to supply our tables with mustard, and that many of the ground articles so convenient to housekeepers, such as pepper, &c., are also made therefrom. We have often been told that pepper was one-half ps, which conundrum puzzled our brain; but we have no doubt that there was more truth than poetry in the assertion.

ALL DESOLATE.—We could not keep away a feeling of sadness as we sauntered across the old arsenal grounds on Haymount the other evening, and contrasted the present scene of desolation with the beautiful armory which stood there in the past, with its handsome buildings, attractive grounds, extensive barracks and glittering arms. Those were the piping times of peace, when every day we saw the flag float down from the battlements in the ruddy glow of the setting sun, and the government gave us an annual pyrotechnic display on the evening of "the day we celebrate." Time rolled on, and there came a day when the combined military and naval forces of Fayetteville obliged the gallant Col. DeLagnel to haul down his flag and tender his sword in surrender. (that officer kindly lent to Lieutenant Walsh, of the Confederate artillery, a port-fire with which to give a salute in honor of the victory.) Who can repress a smile when recalling the incidents of that memorable day; but how soon that smile gives place to a tear when we think how those holiday soldiers fought and died! Then the end comes and the curtain falls—a hideous dream of invading hosts, and smoke and flame, and violence and rapine.

Better as it is. All that was best and noblest perished in the fall: let the brick and mortar lie forgotten.

A DISCIPLE OF WIGGINS.—This is the week for the predicted storms of Mr. Wiggins, of the meteorological bureau of her majesty's government in the Dominion of Canada. It will be remembered that, three or four months ago, Wiggins addressed quite a fervent letter of warning to President Arthur, predicting a fearful storm on the Southern Atlantic Coast, in which a great area of country was to be submerged by the tidal wave, the sea was to run literally "mountains high," and, in fact, it was to be a squally time generally. The weather prophet very impressively advised the President to allow no ships to leave the ports of the threatened section until after March 11th, and to-morrow, the 9th, is the actual day for the flood.

Wiggins has made one convert, at least, in a certain township in this county, where there lives a man who has already dug him a cave, and is calmly awaiting events. But why a cave? We should think the goose would rather hang high on such an occasion. A coon's nest in the top of an old pine, or a small ark—well and good; but no cave for us in weather so admirably adapted to young ducks. We hope the OBSERVER may meet the eye of our friend in time for these suggestions to induce him to abandon his subterranean lair and make for the nearest tree.

DEATH OF COL. E. R. LILES.—*Wadesboro, March 2, 1883.*—Col. E. R. Liles died yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, after a long and painful attack of dropsy.—*Special to the News and Observer.*

Wilson *Advance:* We are informed that from September 1st to March 1st, 19,666 bales of cotton were shipped from this point.

Prevent Decay of the Teeth

With their surest preservative, aromatic SOZODONT. Whiteness of the dental row, a healthful rosiness and hardness of the gums, a sweet breath, an agreeable taste in the mouth,—all these are conferred by SOZODONT. Does not such an invaluable toilet article, one so pure as well as effective deserve the popularity it enjoys? Most assuredly. It has no rival worthy of the name. The ordinary powders and pastes are nothing to it, and since its appearance have rapidly lost ground. Sold by druggists.

MOTHER, REMEMBER THAT NO MEDICINE cures, it simply assists nature in relieving itself of an unnatural condition of the system. Worms disarrange—Shriner's Indian Vermifuge kills and drives them from the system, thus removing the cause of disease.

MARRIED.

MCDANIEL—BRYANT—On the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. T. J. Haywood, in Cedar Creek Township, by John T. Honrine, Esq., Mr. JAMES MCDANIEL to Miss ELIZA BRYANT, of Bladen.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	50@75
Hog Round, new	11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11½@13	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@14	American,	4@4½
Hams,	15@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	30@35
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$4.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	9½@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.35@5.50	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	90@120	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Middling	9@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 40@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.30
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	46@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1 10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 6—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted at 47 cents per gallon bid and 48 cts. asked. No sales reported.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.35 for Strained and $1.40 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at $1.75 or Hard and $3.00 per bbl. for Soft.

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, **250,000** feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. MCNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

Ziegler Bros. Shoes.

RECEIVED this day first installment of my Spring Stock of above named celebrated manufacture of Ladies and Misses Shoes, consisting in part of Ladies and Misses Fine Kid Button Boots, Wrinkled Vamp, Box Toe; Ladies and Misses Fine Kid Button Boots, Cuban Tip, Box Toe; Ladies and Misses Fine Kid Fox Toe Button Boots, Plain and Box Toe. In fact, a full and complete assortment of every style and quality of Ladies and Misses Shoes made by Ziegler Bro. can be found at the Boot and Shoe Emporium of Fayetteville.

Will arrive on Saturday's steamer 500 pieces Choice Prints, Fast Colors, Beautiful designs, from 5 cents upward. GEO. BRANDT,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.
March 8, 1883 8tf

LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY!

TO reduce my Large Stock I will offer BARGAINS to cash or prompt short time buyers either at

Wholesale or Retail.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 8, 1883. 5-4t

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 3d, 1883.
Stockholders' Meeting.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co. is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, 1883, at 11 o'clock. The special object of said meeting being to consider and accept or reject an act of the Legislature now in session, entitled "*An act to authorize a sale of the State's Stock in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, and provide for the speedy completion of the same.*"
5-tm] JULIUS A. GRAY, President.

A Nice China Tea Set,

FORTY FOUR PIECES, GREY MOSS ROSE DECORATION.

Will be sent by Express, securely packed, freight paid, for $10. Address
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5-2t

Assignee's Notice.

THE Books, Accounts and Notes due Henry Elson that were assigned to me are now in my possession, and those indebted must come forward and settle up at once; else suit will be brought forthwith. R. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5-3t

WHY THE RUSH AT
Sedberry's Drug Store
FOR GARDEN SEEDS?

BECAUSE the two last years' experience has convinced the public that Buist's Celebrated Seeds cannot be excelled,
March 8. 1883, 5-3t

ELEGANT FOOT WEAR

FOR

Ladies,
Gentlemen,
Misses,
Boys
and **Children.**

JUST received an enormous assortment of every description of

Ziegler's Philadelphia Fine Shoes,

for which I am

SOLE AGENT

in Fayetteville.
All of Ziegler's Shoes are branded.
In order to secure the

GENUINE ZIEGLER SHOE

always look for the brand, "Ziegler Bros." which appears on every pair.
FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
March 8, 1883. It

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR
Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.
All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.

Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.

Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

Walnut Parlor Furniture.

TWO HANDSOME SETS COMPLETE, and TWO SOFAS—singly. For sale low.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 8, 1883. 5-2t

ATTENTION!

THIS is not Headquarters from which are issued general orders, but the place for filling the orders of all who are in need of FARMING SUPPLIES. Send in your orders for the well known and justly popular

Watt Plows.

Castings, Scrapers, Sweeps, Solid Sweeps, Corn Shovels, Bull Tongues, Ames' Shovels, Spades, Steel Forks, Hoes; Singletrees, Trace Chains, Hames, Collars, Bridles, Georgia Breeching, Backband Webbing and Hooks, Straw Cutters, the celebrated Thomas Cultivating and Smoothing Harrows—try them—&c. &c.

"Old Hickory" Wagons,

with written warrantee.

WELSH WAGONS.

The name is warrantee enough.

ONE NEW ROCKAWAY.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that farming cannot be made successful in this age of enormous cotton crops without Bacon, Corn, Meal Flour, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. So send in your orders for Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, &c., &c.

FERTILIZERS.

"Excellenza," "Piedmont," "Game." None better.

S. C. RANKIN & CO.
March 1, 1883. 4tf

EASTER CARDS.

CALL at the Bookstore and see the display of Prang's and Obpacker's elegant Easter Cards.
GEO. H. HAIGH.
March 1, 1883. 4-2t

LOOK OUT!

FOR the scarce season to get something good to eat, go to

A. GARRASON'S,

where you will find a large stock of

Heavy and Fancy Groceries,
FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

ROYSTER'S FRESH CANDY received weekly.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 8, 1883, 1tf

NEW STYLES.

Spring Hats, Bonnets, &c.,

FOR THOSE IN NEED OF THE LATEST.

YOU MAY LOOK FOR A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c.,

on the return of Mr. Dye from the northern cities, about the 25th prox.

Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, March 8, 1883. 5tf

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

New Goods Constantly Received

Watches! Watches! Watches!

We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Solid Silver Ware.

The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Plated Silver Ware.

Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiter, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.

Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from, and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

POCKET BOOKS,

Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

cleaned and repaired and warranted at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE,

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address
McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 137tf

Field Crop Premiums at Cumberland Fair.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 22, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The Cumberland County Agricultural and Mechanical Association offer the following premiums on field crops to be awarded at the Fair for 1883.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks comes to the front and offers a long and valuable list of special premiums on field crops for 1883. We hope other dealers in guano of this town will do likewise, so that our farmers may have ample time to contend for them.

Respectfully yours,
WM. ALDERMAN, Sec'y.

FIELD CROP PREMIUMS FOR 1883.

For largest crop of corn grown on one acre upland, not less than 60 bush. $5
For largest crop of corn grown on four acres upland, not less that 50 bush. 5
For largest yield of cotton on one acre, not less than 2,000 lbs. per acre, 5
For largest yield of cotton on four acres, not less than 2,000 lbs. per acre, 5
For largest yield of wheat on one acre, not less than 20 bush., 5
For largest crop of oats on one acre, 5
For largest crop of rye on one acre, 3
For largest crop of field peas on one acre, 5
For largest crop of rice on one acre, 5
For largest crop of sweet potatoes on not less than ½ acre, nor less than 300 bushels per acre, 5
For largest yield of native grass hay, not less than 5,000 lbs. per acre, 5
For largest yield of tobacco on ¼ acre, 5
For largest yield of turnips on ½ acre, 3
For largest yield of peanuts on one acre, 5
For largest yield of clover on one acre, 5
For largest crop of chufas on one acre, 3
For largest yield of syrup from one acre sugar cane, 5
For largest yield of blue grass hay on one acre, 3
For largest yield of orchard grass on one acre, 3

The Committee will not award any premium where the yield is not creditable.

The measurement of the land and the quantity raised per acre must be vouched for by two respectable witnesses.

The above premiums are offered to the Counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Johnston, Moore, Harnett, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen and Pender.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR 1883.

R. M. NIMOCKS—½ ton Navassa Guano for largest yield of cotton on one acre, by use of said guano; 400 lbs. Navassa Guano for largest yield of corn on one acre by use of said guano; 600 lbs Navassa Guano for largest yield of wheat on one acre by use of said guano; 1,250 lbs. Lee's Prepared Lime for the largest yield of cotton on one acre by use of said Lime; 750 lbs. Lee's Prepared Lime for second best yield of cotton on one acre by use of said Lime; Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals for one ton of Home Fertilizers for the largest yield of cotton on one acre, by use of said chemicals.

The Cotton Crop.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington reports the results of statistical returns relating to the comparative quality of the present cotton crop, progress of marketing, average date of close of picking, injuries by the caterpillar and boll worm, and quantity of product.

The returns of product in bales make an aggregate of over 6,600,000, distributed in thousands of bales as follows: Virginia, 24; North Carolina, 452; South Carolina, 616; Georgia, 920; Florida, 61; Alabama, 784; Mississippi, 1,042; Louisiana, 539; Texas, 1,326; Arkansas, 687; Tennessee, 337; Missouri, 25; other Territories, 22.

The unusual length of the season for maturing is given very generally as an important factor of increased production. Late growth was so vigorous in portions of the area cultivated that much immature cotton was destroyed by the frost, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. This destruction of green bolls was comparatively heavy in Edgecombe, N. C.; in Franklin, Hale, and Lawrence, Ala.; in Hoxubee and Benton, Miss.; in Bienville and Point Coupee, La.; in central Texas, in Dallas, Ark., and in Fayette, Tenn. Wherever growth was most luxuriant and the yield heaviest this apparent loss was greatest. In Marion and Warren, Ga., the crop was shortened by September storms. On the Red River and in northern Texas there was less cotton and injury to staple by rains in picking the top crop. As a whole, the season was unusually favorable.

The returns are nearly unanimous in declaring the staple longer than usual, whiter, and comparatively free from trash. A few report shorter staple. In parts of Georgia there was some loss of quality from storms, and the late picking of the southwest was injured by frost and rain. The amount of lint produced in proportion to seed is reported greater than usual in half to two-thirds of all returns, excepting in Virginia and Missouri, where a majority report the usual average yield. In very few counties is the rate of yield less than average.

The marketing of the crop is most advanced in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, but one-sixth remaining on hand at the end of 1882; in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, one-fourth; in Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri, the proportion was somewhat greater. From these returns it is probable that about 17 per cent. of the crop will remain in farmers' hands.

The date of finishing the harvest, reported for each county, varies from November to February. The average for each State is: Florida, Dec. 7; Georgia, Dec. 5; South Carolina, Dec. 11; Alabama, Dec. 12; Tennessee, Dec. 17; Mississippi, Dec. 17; North Carolina, Dec. 22; Louisiana, Jan. 4; Texas, Jan. 6; Arkansas, Jan. 9.

The caterpillar was present in three-fourths of the counties of Texas and Louisiana, and in two-thirds of those of Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. The destruction was less general in Georgia and Arkansas. The injury was everywhere slight; with few exceptions, was not appreciable in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, or Missouri. The loss is calculated at about 3 per cent. in Louisiana, 2 in Texas, 1½ in Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and 1 in Georgia. It probably amounts to eighty or ninety thousand bales in all.

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollowware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Feb'y 22 1883 3t

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN MY STORE ADjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar consisting of Fine Ready-Made Clothing for Gentlemen, Boy's and Youth's; Shirts and Underwear; Hats, Trunks, Carpeting, Floor Matting, Oil Cloths, Confetteries, Blankets, etc., will be sold at Cost! at Cost!! at Cost!!! for cash, and no mistake. I have concluded to leave for the Northern Cities in a few days for my Spring and Summer Stock. Customers in arrears with their payments are earnestly requested to call and settle and avoid unnecessary trouble.
GEO. BRANDT,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Land and Mills for Sale.

RAY'S MILLS, 13 miles west of Fayetteville, with about 500 acres of land are offered for sale. The land is well timbered and suitable for making turpentine or farming. This is a good location for a cotton gin, saw and grist mill or cotton factory. The water-power is abundant and never failing. For particulars address
M. C. RAY,
Lock Box No. 1, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3-3tpd

Family Groceries.

—VERY BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea,

SYRUP, N. O. MOLASSES.

In fact all kinds of

STAPLE GROCERIES.

All goods delivered free.
C. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay St..
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

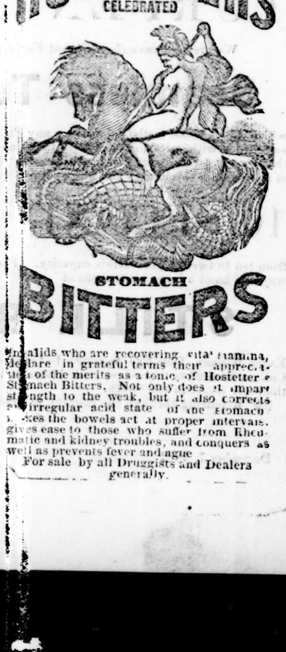
Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON.

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.
Office in the Fayetteville HotelBuilding.
Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf



Invalids who are recovering convalescing, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects irregular acid state of the stomach makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

1883. H. H. H. 1883.

Huske's Hardware House.

WE have steadily added to, and improved our business, until now we offer a well selected stock of

HARDWARE,

in addition to our Heavy and Fancy Stock of Groceries. Our determination has been from our start to make our business a success by catering to the demands of the trade.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2tf

For Cuba Molasses
and
Fine Syrups,
Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

New Orleans Sugar
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Mackerel,

In 10, 12 and 15 lbs. packages; also ½ bbls. just received and nice. Call on us.
Feb'y 15-2tf] A. S. HUSKE & CO.

HOMINY,
SAMP,
OAT MEAL
AND
BARLEY.
Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

TINWARE,
GRUB HOES,
PLOW LINES
AND
CASTINGS,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

SHOE THREAD,
LEATHER,
BRISTLES,
SHOE PEGS,
CALF SKINS,
AND
UPPER LEATHER,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Buckwheat Flour
and
Maple Syrup,
At A. S HUSKE & CO'S.

Flour! Flour! Flour!
Gallon Cans
Home Valley Apples; Candy, fresh and new, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

NAILS, AXES, HOES,
For sale by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Salmon, Shrimps, Lobsters, Pickles, Potted Meats, Majolica Pitchers, Jars of Jam and Marmalade.
Call and see. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Go to A. S. Huske & Co's for their new Cigarettes, "La Belle Creole" and "Morning Dawn" Cigaritos. They are nice and something novel.

When you Want
CANNED GOODS of any kind give us a trial.
Feb'y 15-2tf] A. S. HUSKE & CO.

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $3; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all machines.
Repairing a specialty. Terms cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3t

LANDRETH'S
AND
BUIST'S
NEW CROP
GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR SALE BY
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

Hinsdale & Broadfoot
Offer For Sale at Low Prices,
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
GERMAN KAINIT,
LAND PLASTER,
NITRATE OF SODA.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
SULPHATE OF SODA,
NITRATE OF POTASH,
MURIATE OF POTASH,
PERUVIAN GUANO,
and
Garden and Field Seeds.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb 15- 2-tf

USE THE BEST.

I am Agent for the well known
Stono Phosphate Company,
Walton, Whann & Co. Plow Brand,
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Braud,
Upshur Guano Company,
whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Floats or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1882. 3t

BAKER'S
STANDARD GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE ABOVE
Brand of Guano
for sale either for cash or on crop time.
Very low prices will be given to parties
Buying for Cash.

This GUANO has been sold here for the past three years, and has given great satisfaction.
Any information in regard to it gladly given.
CHAS. HAIGH.
For Chemical Company of Canton.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

Buist's Garden Seed and Onion Sets,
WARRENTED FRESH AND GENUINE.
A good supply just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH & CO.
Feb'y 15, 1882. 2-1m

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.
Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.
12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.
If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by
E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

JUSTICE'S COURT.

I HAVE FITTED UP AND FURNISHED A comfortable Court Room at South-West Market Square, where I may be found at usual business hours. I keep on hand all necessary blanks for issuing of any legal process desired.
For reference, and for the convenience of the Bar, I have quite
A Library of Law Books,
Digests, Codes and Supreme Court Reports, and during trials will have a messenger in attendance to make errands for such books as I may not have.
All papers for trial, as well as those adjudicated, kept properly filed for reference. Deeds and mortgages probated and delivered at Court House for parties interested. Ladies waited on at their homes and signatures to conveyances proven.
Claims collected on commission where parties do not care to sue.
Real estate bought and sold on commission.
W. C. TROY, J. P.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 8. 1-7t.

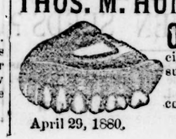
ENGAGEMENT
—and—
WEDDING RINGS
—and—
BRIDAL PRESENTS
AT—
Prior's Jewelry Store.
—New Goods Constantly Received.—
Feb. 8. 1-tf

THE MUSIC STORE
is the place to get Music.
Also the place to get the best
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of all kinds and prices.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
cheap for cash, or on easy monthly payments.
Don't order till you get our prices.
McNEILL & CO.
Jan'y 11, 1883. 141tf

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probate for Cumberland County, I will, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, March 19th, 1883, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in Carver's Creek Township adjoining the lands of Colvin and others, known as "The Lovett Blackman Land," containing about 112 acres. This land is sold for partition, and is valuble for farming purposes.
The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash; and to give note with security for the balance to be paid in six months, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.
N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1883. 2-ts

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

D^r HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—"After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties."
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Fertilizers!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
Provisions & Fertilizers,

invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:

1ST. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.

2D. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.

3D. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.

4TH. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.

All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.
☞ Send for prices and analysis.
Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

Navassa Guano
AND
Navassa Acid Phosphate.

THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.
Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.
Mr. R. M. Nimocks:
Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (65½ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Treas'r Cumberland County Agri. Society.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.
Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m

GEO. H. HAIGH,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
MARKET SQUARE.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; also, all School Books in general use; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Envelopes of different grades and sizes; Panel, Cabinet and Photograph Frames, of latest styles and sizes; Photograph and Autograph Albums, Chromos, &c.
Anything in our line not in stock will be ordered at once.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

CIRCULAR.

WE ARE ASKED EVERY DAY, "DO YOU intend to offer your goods at cost?" Our reply is: We cannot afford to sell new and desirable goods at cost, especially such as could not be replaced cheaper than we paid for them; nor can we afford to SAY we will sell at "New York cost" and then *fail to do it.* Therefore we have made no cost advertisement, nor do we intend to do so without good reasons for the step. But should we decide on this very unbusiness like course, we think we can appeal with confidence to the public (whom we have never yet knowingly deceived) to *credit* whatever statement we may make in reference to the matter. For the present we fully recognize the fact that, from various causes, the market is now depressed, we, therefore, have

REDUCED PRICES

on many desirable goods, believing we can, in this way, fully keep abreast of the times as to prices, and, at the same time, retain our self-respect and the confidence of the public.
Very respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Jan'y 25, 1883. 143tf

Iron, Steel,
PLOWS OF ALL KINDS,
PLOW CASTINGS,
CART AND BUGGY MATERIAL,
NAILS, MULE AND HORSE SHOES,
and a general stock of
HARDWARE,
FOR SALE LOW.
CHAS. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

THE BEST CUTLERY,
so considered the world over:
RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L
Pocket Knives, Razors
AND SCISSORS, at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.
Feb 8. 1-tf

REAL PROPERTY!

IN TOWN LOTS, FACTORY SITES, RESIdences, Water Powers, Valuable and Improved Farms on the River and in the back swamps, Timbered and Turpentine Lands in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Bladen, and valuable property in Robeson county, including town lots at Shoe Heel, FOR SALE. Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate should consult the undersigned. O. H. BLOCKER,
Real Estate Agent.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1882. 104tf

WANTED,

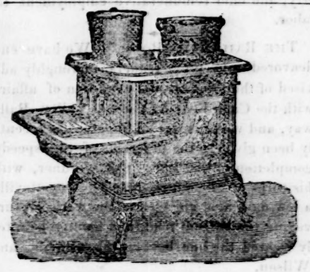
IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.
J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. N. MARSH, Agent.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.
With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.
The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.
As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.
For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf



REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.
We are manufacturer's Agents for both
COOKING AND HEATING
Stoves,
of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.
A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.
McMILLAN BROS.
Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!
New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.
FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.
Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 27 HAY STREET,
old stand of W. L. Hawley.
March 16, 1882. 99-1y

The Gullet Gin.

THE UNDESIGNED HAS ACCEPTED THE agency for the celebrated
GULLET COTTON GIN,
which has acquired the reputation, where it is in use, of turning out *smoother and cleaner cotton lint* than any other Gin.
J. B. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 7, 1881. 51tf

B. F. MITCHELL & SON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND PROPRIETORS OF THE
MERCHANT FLOUR & GRIST MILLS.
DEALERS IN
PEA-NUTS,
Meal, Hominy, Grain, Seed Rye, Seed Oats, Flour, Feed, Hay, &c.
Consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE solicited.
No. 9 and 10 N. WATER ST, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 14, 1882. 138-3m

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw, Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.
Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave the wharves as follows:
GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.
NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.
J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879, trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which **permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter** that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a **soothing coating,** which **relieves the irritation** that causes the cough. **It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease,** invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. **Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly.** A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that **no remedy has ever been found that has prompt** in its effects as **TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm,** subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. **A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable** and should be in every family.
In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.
Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. **Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.**
☞ **WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.** ☜

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. **Years of Experience** in the treatment of **Chronic Diseases** have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using the dangerous Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are **NERVOUS** suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits us victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express everywhere. Medicines sent by mail or express. Where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is **FREE** and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free on any address on application.
Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It will cost a trifle.
Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK. **Seminal Pastille**

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere in the ordinary pursuits of life. The mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively maintain that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $1; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in advanced cases), $2; No. 3 (sufficient in most cases to will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $3. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrappers. Full directions for using accompany each box.
Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical illustrations, which will enable the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and for test for the duties of life, more so if long affected. Sent sealed for stamp.
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.